TIMES-VIRGINIAN

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY — DEVOTED TO THE LOCAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF APPOMATTOX AND BUCKINGHAM COUNTIES. — JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXV. NO. 37. — APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA. SEPTEMBER 20, 1922. — $1.50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade an Market Reports.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 winter spot, $1.12½; No. 2 garlicky spot, $1.05½; No. 3 winter spot, $1.09; No. 3 garlicky spot, 96½c; September, $1.05½.

Corn—Track yellow corn, No. 2 or better, for domestic delivery, is quotable at 78@79c per bu., for carlots on spot. Contract, spot, 72¾c; No. 2 spot, 73¾.

Oats—No. 2 white, new oats (domestic basis), 44c; No. 3 white, 43.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, per bu., 80½c; bag lots nearby, as to quality and condition, 85@95.

Millfeed—City Mills winter bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $26; Pataposco millfeed, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $26; white middlings, per ton, in 80-lb. cotton sacks, $37; same in 100-lb. jute sacks, $35. These quotations are jobbing prices.

Hay—Good timothy hay is quoted at $16 to $19 per ton and fair to good clover-mixed as $15 to $17 per ton.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, $15@16; No. 1 wheat, $9.50@10; No. 1 oat (nominal), $12@13.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 39½@40c; do, choice, 36@39; do, good, 33@35; do, prints, 40@42; do, blocks, 38@40; do, nearby, 33@35; ladles, 26@27; Maryland and Penna. rolls, 23@25; Ohio rolls, 23@24; storepacked, 23; Md. Va. and Pa. dairy prints, 23@25.

Eggs—Western Md. and nearby, 32; Eastern Shore, Md. and Va., 31@32; Western, 30; West Virginia, 29@30; Southern, 28@29.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs. and over, per lb., 27@28c; do, do, medium, 3 to 4 lbs., per lb., 24@26; do, do, Leghorns, per lb., 20@23; old roosters, per lb., 15@16; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 27@28; do, 1½ to 2 lbs., 26@27; do, do, 1¼ lbs. and less, 22@23; do, leghorns, 2 lbs. and over, per lb., 24@25; smaller, 22@23. Pigeons, young, per pair, 20@25c; do, do, old, per pair, 20@25. Ducks, young, pekings, fat, 3½ lbs. and over, 20@22c; do, puddle, 3½ lbs. and over, 19@21; do, muscovy, 3½ lbs. and over, 18@20; do, smaller and poor, 15@16. Guinea fowls, young, 1½ lbs. and over, each, 50@60c; do, under 1¼ lbs., each, 40; do, old, each, 40.

Potatoes—Maryland and Virginia, No. 1, per 100 lbs., $1@1.25; native or nearby No. 1, per 100 lbs., $1@1.25; No. 2, per 100 lbs., 50@60c; Western Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, per 150-lb. sack, $1.50@2; do, No. 2, do, 75c@$1; Eastern Shore Virginia, No. 1, $1.50@2; all sections, No. 2, 75c@$1. Sweets, new, Eastern Shore Virginia, per brl., $1.75@2.25; do, Rappahannock and York River, $1.75@2; do, North Carolina, No. 1, $1.75@2; native, per 4-8 bskt., No. 1, 40@45c; do, No. 2, 20@25. Yams, fancy, bright, new $1.50@2.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot irregular; No. 1 Northern spring, $1.20¼; No. 2 red winter, $1.14½; No. 2 hard winter, $1.15¾; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.17¼, and No. 2 mixed durum, $1.10¼, c. i. f. track New York, spot.

Corn—Spot firm; No. 2 yellow and No. 2 white, 82½c, and No. 2 mixed, 82, c. i. f. New York, all rail.

Oats—Spot steady; No. 2 white, 45c.

Hay—Easy; No. 1, $24@26; No. 2, $22@24; No. 3, $20@22; shipping, $18@20.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 39½@40c; do, extras (92 score), 39; do, firsts (87 to 91 score), 33@36; packing stock current make No. 2, 25@25½.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 37@39c; do, firsts, 33@35; refrigerator firsts, 27½@29; New Jersey hennery whites, extra fancy candled selection not quoted; New Jersey hennery whites, uncandled extras, 56@60; State, nearby and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 44@56.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats, fresh specials, 22@22½; do, average run, 21½.

Philadelphia—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, $1.10@1.13½; do, garlicky, $1.01@1.04.

Corn—No. 2, for export, 74@75c; do, No. 3, 73@74; No. 4, 72@73; car lots, for local trade, No. 2 yellow, 81@81½; do, No. 3, 79½@80.

Hay—Steady; good new timothy, $16@20; good new clover mixed, $15@17.

Eggs—Nearby extra firsts, 38c; do, firsts, 36; Western extra firsts, 35@36; do, firsts, 33; fancy selected, packed, 43@44.

Cheese — New York whole milk fancy flats, fresh, 21@21½c; do, fair to good, 20@20½; longhorn, 21@22; single daisies, 21¼@21½.

LIVE STOCK

BALTIMORE. — Calves — Choice handyweight veals, per lb., 12@12½c; choice, fat, heavy veals, 10@11; fair to good, 9@10; heavy, smooth, fat veals, 8@9; heavy, rough veals, 5@7.

Hogs—Straight, 10c; sows, as to quality, 7@8; stags and boars, 4@5; live pigs, as to size and quality, 12@15; shoats, as to size and quality, 11@12.

NEW YORK.—Cattle—Steers, $6@10.35; bulls, $3.50@5.25; cows, $1.50@5.35.

Calves—Veals, $9@15; culls, $7@8; little calves, $6@9.50; grassers, $4@5.50; Canada cull, do, $3.25; Western calves, $7@9.

PITTSBURGH. — Hogs — Heavies, $9.40@9.50; heavy Yorkers, $10.10@10.25; light Yorkers, $9.50@9.75; pigs, $9@9.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $7.50, steady; lambs, $13, lower.

Ignorance Is Bliss.

Husband—Synthia, when I looked at my accounts last night I nearly died of fright. Our motor car is costing us over $500 a year!

Wife—Well, Alec, don't blame me! I advised you not to keep an account! —Edinburgh Scotsman.

Explained.

"I wonder, Jinks, why every epitaph begins with 'Here lies?'"

"I dunno, unless maybe they used to bury a lot of fishermen and lawyers and just got into the habit."

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Pays

ONUS BILL REPORT APPROVED IN HOUSE

sure As Agreed to By Conferees Accepted

W GOES TO SENATE

t To Seek Reinsertion Of Land ettlement Provision Fails—Discussions Brief In The House.

Washington.—Without a record vote House approved the conference report on the soldiers' bonus bill. The measure now goes to the Senate and final action there will be sent to President Harding.

There was only brief discussion in House and only an indirect reference to the views of Mr. Harding on the bill. Representative Mondell, Wyoming, the majority leader, expressing the hope that it would become law.

Chairman Fordney of the Ways and Means Committee and Mr. Mondell as the principal addresses in support of the bonus and there were no speeches in opposition. Mr. Mondell said that while the bill did not meet the full expectations of the World war veterans, it represented the best possible compensation "under all circumstances and in view of the wide difference of opinion about it." The minority leader sought to send the measure back to conference for reconsideration of the land settlement provision, but his point of order that the conferees had exceeded their authority in striking out that provision was overruled by Speaker Gillett.

Representative Hayden, Democrat, of Arizona, charged that there had been no effort by the conferees to reach an agreement on the House and Senate land settlement plans because the conferees were opposed to any reclamation legislation.

Representative Hill, of Maryland, attacked the position taken by Floor Leader Mondell on the land reclamation feature of the bill.

"The elimination of this feature will add to the taxpayers from $350,000,000 to $1,000,000,000," he said. "With this feature removed, as recommended by the conferees, it will take from the critics the opprobrium of having it said that about a billion of ultimate expenditure was due to their reception of the bonus, when it really belongs to land reclamation."

Colonel Hill said that he was not opposed to land reclamation, but felt that such a scheme should be considered on its merits and not be made a part of the soldiers' bonus.

GEORGETOWN WILL EXPAND.

iversity Seeks $5,000,000 Fund For New Buildings.

Washington.—Organization of the Georgetown University Endowment Association, for the purpose of raising a $5,000,000 fund in the next two years for expanding the institution in all its departments, is announced by President John B. Creeden, S. J. One of the objects is the ultimate grouping of all the departments, now scattered over the city of Washington, on the college site overlooking the Potomac river and commanding a fine view of the national capital. Besides founding professorships in the college, law, medical, dental and foreign-service schools, it is the intention to add dormitories and new buildings for lectures and classes to avoid congested conditions now retarding the growth of the institution.

POINDEXTER SURE WINNER.

ominated By Republicans Of Washington For Senate.

Seattle, Wash.—United States Senator Miles Poindexter is assured of the Republican nomination for Senator in the State-wide primary. He received 78,886 votes, compared with 33,134 for George B. Lamping, his nearest opponent, in 2,180 of the 4,446 precincts in the State. The precincts that have not reported are small.

Senator Poindexter carried all but five of the 39 counties in the State.

C. C. Dill, a former Congressman, obtained the Democratic Senatorial nomination.

HART'S WIFE ASKS DIVORCE.

His Offer Of $200,000 Cash Settlement Not Enough.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Suit for divorce on the ground of "extreme cruelty" will be instituted at once against William S. Hart, film actor, by Mrs. Winifred Westover Hart, according to an announcement by Mrs. Hart's attorney. Reports that Hart had agreed to a $200,000 cash settlement with his wife were verified by Mrs. Hart's attorney. He added however, that a complete settlement had not been effected, and that his client would ask for a much larger sum.

VICTOR EMMANUEL ILL.

Rome.—King Victor Emmanuel, of Italy, is ill of pneumonia, but the crisis is past and he was reported to be recovering. His engagement to open the Naples fair has been canceled.

GENERAL J. J. PERSHING IS 62.

Four Years Ago His Birthday Was Spent On Battlefield.

Washington. — General John J. Pershing celebrated his 62d birthday Wednesday quietly. Four years ago today, when he was 58, it wasn't spent so quietly. The American Army had just pushed the Germans out of the St. Mihiel salient, recovering a great stretch of territory and capturing thousands of Germans—all without serious losses to the Americans.

Terms Of Strike Agreement

Chicago.—The terms of separate settlements of the railroad shopmen's strike, accepted by the union leaders here, follows:

1. In order to bring to an end the existing strike of employees upon the railroads and relieve the country from the adverse effects thereof and to expedite the movement of essential traffic, the following memorandum of agreement is made upon the understanding, which the parties hereto accept, that the terms hereof shall be carried out by the officers of the companies and the representatives of the employees in a spirit of conciliation and sincere purpose to effect a genuine settlement of the matters to controversy referred to below. This paragraph does not apply to or include strikes in effect prior to July 1, 1922.

2. All men to return to work in position of the class they originally held on June 30, 1922, and at the same point. As many of such men as possible are to be immediately put to work, at present rates of pay, and all such employees who have been on strike be put to work or under pay not later than 30 days after the signing of this agreement, except such men as have been proved guilty of acts of violence which, in the opinion of the commission, hereinafter provided for, shall be sufficient cause for dismissal from service.

3. The relative standing as between themselves of men returning to work and men laid off, furloughed or on lease of absence, including general chairmen and others who were as of June 30, 1922, properly on leave of absence, will be restored as of June 30, 1922, and they will be called back to work in that order.

4. If a dispute arises as to the relative standing of an employee or if any other controversy arises growing out of the strike that cannot be otherwise adjusted by the carrier and said employee or the duly authorized representatives thereof, the matter shall be referred by the organizations parties to this agreement, the employees or the carrier in the interest of any employee who may be aggrieved, to a commission to be established and constituted as hereinafter provided for final decision by a majority vote.

5. The commission referred to in paragraph 4 hereof shall be composed of six representatives to be named by the chief officers of the organizations parties hereof and six railroad officers or representatives selected from and by railroads agreeing hereto. This commission shall be constituted within 15 days from the signing of this agreement, and shall have jurisdiction to decide all cases that may properly be referred to it on or before May 31, 1923, but not thereafter.

6. Inasmuch as this agreement is reached for the purpose of composing in a spirit of compromise this controversy, all parties hereto agree that neither this settlement, nor any decision of the commission above provided for, shall be used or cited in any controversy between these parties or between the railroads signing the same, or any other class or classes of their employees in any other controversy that may hereafter arise.

7. Both parties pledge themselves that no intimidation nor oppression shall be practiced or permitted against any of the employees who have remained at work, or have taken service or as against those who resume work under this understanding.

8. All suits at law now pending as the result of the strike to be withdrawn and cancelled by both parties.

SHOPMAN WILL RETURN TO WORK

Strike Settled on 30 to 52 Railroad Lines

CUT IN PAY ACCEPTED

Warfield Scores—Seaboard President Responsible For Parley Leading To Separate Pacts.

Chicago.—The Policy Commitee of the striking Railway Shop Crafts authorized B. M. Jewell, strike leader, to sign a separate peace agreement with individual roads.

This action, it was stated, would end the strike on from 30 to 52 of the 202 class one railways of the country, which entered into direct negotiations with Mr. Jewell recently at Baltimore, and on any others who cared to accept the peace terms.

With the announcement that partial peace had been voted, came the first definite statement from S. Davies Warfield, president of the Seaboard Air Line and representative of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, said to control $13,000,000,000 of stock, which showed he was responsible for negotiations that finally ended in the agreement.

The agreement was reached before the committee of ninety adjourned about 2 o'clock without recessing for lunch.

The list of roads actually involved in the negotiations was not made public when the agreement was given out and so far as known none of them had yet signed the peace pact. It was said that the strike would be continued on those roads which do not sign up, although the hope was strongly expressed that they, too, might join in the same settlement later.

Under the terms of the "memorandum of agreement," as given out by union leaders immediately after the end of the three-day meeting of the policy committee, the strikers would return to work under the present rate of pay which is that fixed by the United States Railroad Labor Board, and which became effective on July 1 the day the men walked out. This wage reduction was one of the reasons given for the strike call. In all it amounted to approximately $50,000,000 a year in wages for the 300,000 men involved.

Seniority, the one great issue which arose immediately after the strike went into effect and which blocked all earlier efforts toward peace, was not mentioned in the new agreement, although it was provided that the men return to work in "positions of the class they held before the strike began." Also it was provided that deputes over the relative standing of old and new men would be referred to a board of six rail officials and an equal number of representatives of the strikers.

The roads, under the agreement did not promise to take back all of the strikers at once, but obliged themselves to find places for all the men who had not been guilty of violence within 30 days after the agreement became effective. No mention was made of other issues which have figured largely in the strike—the authority of the Labor Board, outside contracting which all roads practically have agreed to abolish or working conditions.

The following men are included in the new peace move are:

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers of America.

International Association of Machinists.

International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America.

Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers.

The first move in the negotiations which culminated in the agreement started in New York August 25, when all hope of ending the strike, even through the aid of the "Big Four" brotherhoods, had ended. Mr. Warfield telephoned Mr. Jewell and arranged further conferences. One week later Mr. Jewell departed secretly for Baltimore and there the basis for the settlement was laid.

PEACH PITS FOR FUEL.

California Fruit Growers Prepare To Solve Coal Problem.

Oakdale, Cal.—Oakdale fruit growers are solving the fuel problem for themselves regardless of the coal and railroad strikes. They are saving the peach stones from the drying peaches and intend to use them in place of coal this winter. In the past hundreds of tons of peach pits have gone to waste. Some of the farmers have discovered that the stones will give as intense heat as the best coal.

DISARMAMENT PLAN APPROVED.

League Indorses Cecil's Proposal To Extend Agreement.

Geneva.—General disarmament was approved by the League of Nations Assembly Disarmament Commission.

The commission adopted the plan of Lord Robert Cecil of England that the Washington Conference program for naval disarmament be extended and that limitation of land armaments be considered at the same time. This proposal was opposed in some circles in view of the possibility of another war in the Balkans.

The disarmament commission suggested that the Cecil program be ratified by the various nations represented in the League before the next assembly meeting in 1923.

RESCUERS NEAR GOAL.

Expect To Break Into Argonaut Mine In 48 Hours.

Jackson, Cal.—"Forty-eight hours more and the miners will be released," was the cry in Jackson, when word came that the last barrier to the Argonaut mine will be broken through late Thursday night or early Friday morning.

Although no signals have been heard from the 47 men since the first 45 minutes of their imprisonment on August 27, veteran miners believe that a few of the stronger and more experienced men are still alive.

They state, however, that the number will be easily counted on the fingers of one hand.

ROYAL YACHT FOR SALE.

American Millionaire Submits Bid For The Alexandra.

London.—The royal yacht Alexandra may be conveying the members of an American millionaire family within the next few weeks instead of the royal family. It was learned that an American millionaire was bidding for the yacht, which has been put up for sale.

TO SUSPEND COTTON PLANTING.

Plan Proposed For Eliminating Boll Weevil.

Washington.—The proposal for a one-year suspension of cotton planting in the United States as a means of eliminating the boll-weevil was suggested in the Senate by Senator Smith Democrat, South Carolina, who predicted wholesale abandonment of cotton farms throughout the South unless Government action were taken to aid in destruction of the parasite.

P. E. BISHOPS VOTE TO DROP WORD OBEY

Change in Marriage Service is Approved By 36 to 27

FOR NARCOTIC CONVENTION

Dr. Kinsolving's Resolution For Religious Teaching In Schools Adopted—Narcotic Convention Urged.

Portland, Ore.—The House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church voted in favor of taking the word "obey" from the marriage ceremony of that church. The Bishops voted to refer the proposal to eliminate the phrase "with my worldly goods I thee endow" from the ceremony back to the commission which had submitted it.

The Bishops were generally in favor of the phrase, but objected to its wording, it was said.

The vote to eliminate the word "obey" was 36 to 27. If the House of Deputies concurs in the action the proposed change will be subject to approval at the general convention three years hence before becoming effective.

An international conference for the control of the narcotic traffic is asked for by a resolution adopted by the House of Deputies.

The resolution, which was introduced by Rev. W. H. Bliss, of Seattle, provided for the appointment of a committee of one bishop, one presbytery and one layman to call upon Secretary of State Hughes to ask him to take steps to make effective the provisions of a protocol adopted by the conference at The Hague in 1914. Rev. Mr. Bliss declared that while it is generally supposed drug users are principally in the underworld, the truth is that most of them are in the families in ordinary circumstances. He declared narcotics a much greater menace than liquor ever was.

Religious instruction of public school children under a system whereby, at the request of parents, the children might be given such training in part of the regular school time under teachers of any denomination the parents may designate, is asked in a resolution adopted by the House of Deputies. The resolution was introduced by Rev. Dr. A. B. Kinsolving, of Baltimore.

Rev. W. H. Van Allen, of Boston, presented a resolution expressing sympathy for Christian people in Smyrna who have come under Turkish rule. It was put on the calendar.

The movement for greater recognition of women in the church brought about the adoption by the House of Deputies of an amendment to a canon which will make it possible to license women to read certain portions of the service of the church where no male clergyman is available, or to assist clergymen. Women, however, will not be permitted to administer the sacraments. If the House of Bishops enacts this amendment it will go into effect the first of next year.

Several resolutions providing for constitutional amendments dealing with ordination of men not in the church were deferred by the House of Bishops until the whole question of the concordat is brought up.

ANOTHER ANTI-SOVIET CONSPIRACY

Arrest Of Many Prominent Russians And Disorders In Moscow.

London.—A plot to overthrow the Moscow Soviet Government has been discovered and many prominent Russians have been arrested, according to a Central News dispatch from Heisingfors. It is said that disorders have broken out. Details of the alleged anti-Soviet conspiracy were not given.

PERU CONGRESS RATIFIES PACT.

Complimentary Act Signed At Washington Is Accepted.

Lima, Peru.—The protocol and complimentary act signed at the Washington conference between the representatives of Chile and Peru was ratified by the Peruvian Congress. The vote was 94 to 8.

NEWSBOY IS COLLEGE HEAD.

Lloyd H. Marvin Goes To Direct University Of Arizona.

Los Angeles, Cal.—A newsboy 20 years ago, Lloyd Heck Marvin, M. A. Ph. D., who at 30 became dean and assistant director of the University of California, Southern branch, departed to become president of the University of Arizona.

BLEASE BEATEN IN RUN-OFF.

Loses To McLeod In Race For South Carolina Governorship.

Columbia, S. C.—With practically all the vote reported, returns showed that Cole L. Blease, former Governor, was beaten in the run-off primary for the Governorship by more than 15,000 votes. Thomas G. McLeod, of Bishopville, was nominated, which is equivalent to election.

TEXTILE WORKERS ACCEPT.

Lowell Cotton Mills Restore 20 Per Cent. Wage Cuts.

Lowell, Mass.—The textile council voted acceptance of the offer of four local cotton mills to restore the 20 per cent. wage cuts imposed during the past seven months. The only condition of acceptance was that there should be no discrimination against members of the United Textile Workers of America.

STATE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Latest Gleanings From All Over the State

THINGS SEEN AND HEARD

Fredericksburg.—Colonel Frederick Wagner, of Newbern, N. C., who recently was appointed as superintendent of the National Cemetery in this city, to succeed Major T. B. Robinson, has arrived and taken charge of the cemetery. He was accompanied here by Mrs. Wagner.

Hopewell.—Health Officer C. H. Marks, of Hopewell and Prince George County, in his report on the health conditions of the city and county, stated that there were sixteen births and seven deaths during the month of August. One death was due to diphtheria and one from typhoid fever. Mr. Marks said that general health conditions of the city and county were very good.

Petersburg.—John C. Smith, of this city, who has been attending the citizens' military training camp at Camp Meade, was awarded the Red medal, given by the Citizens' Military Training Camps Association of the United States for the best all-round soldierly ability, according to a letter received by Mayor Zimmer from Brigadier-General Charles H. Maryin, who is in command of the camp. It is considered one of the highest honors at the camp.

Newport News.—Officials of the United States Shipping Board in this district say that the 211 wooden ships anchored in James River, off Claremont, are in first-class shape, but will have to have not a little work done on them if they go to the Pacific coast under their own steam. The ships, with about fifteen others, have been purchased by Lent and Humphrey, of San Francisco, and probably will be taken to the West coast. No definite statement has as yet been made as to what use they will be put.

McKenney.—Crowds returning home from McKenney Theatre were startled to hear a query from the skies asking the name of the town. Upon looking up they saw a balloon approximately only 150 or 200 feet above the trees. Efforts to learn the identity of the night traveling balloonist failed. The correspondent asked him where he was headed, but the only reply was to the effect that he was "Just taking a trip." Much excitement was shown over the strange appearance of a balloon at that time of night, one small boy thinking "Judgment Day" had arrived and another believed the moon was falling.

Winchester.—A large spread-head moccasin snake was killed at the home of Silas Grim, near Refuge, Va., after an exciting encounter. Mrs. Grim and her 2-year-old child were about to go to a neighbor's house for the afternoon, when she saw the snake coiling in a corner of the dining-room. Grabbing up her baby, Mrs. Grim ran out, placed the child in a porch swing and seized a hoe. She struck at the snake, but missed, and then jumped into an automobile and sped to the home of T. A. Steele, who came to her aid. Steele searched the house for some time and finally located it in a clothes closet, where he hacked it to pieces with the hoe.

Suffolk.—Out on a peninsula in Nansemond River, about five miles from Suffolk, and near Dumpling Island, where, in 1608, Captain John Smith bought corn from the Indians to save his starving colonists, Nansemond County officers raided the biggest steam distilling outfit ever captured in this county. Kirk Lawrence and Miles Wiggins, both colored, were running the still and were taken into custody, and are now in Nansemond County jail. Sheriff E. B. Rawles, Deputies J. J. S. Branch and Hall, and Officer Tidwell got a gasoline boat and motored up Nansemond River, and then with a small rowboat went in behind the still, which was located on the opposite side of the river from Reed's Ferry Creek, and surrounded the men before they realized their plight. Lawrence at once surrendered, but Wiggins ran into the marshes until he sunk to his waist in the black ooze. He finally was caught and brought back to Suffolk jail. A big wooden still with a capacity of 200 gallons, a steam outfit of 160 gallons and another of forty gallons, with a big copper worm, a driven pump which supplied plenty of water, 750 gallons of mash of rye and sugar, 125 gallons of pure apple cider, thirty gallons of rye whiskey, a peck of cork stoppers, were all confiscated and destroyed. Lawrence stated that the place was his, but the officers believe that some one higher up was financing the plant.

Danville.—Judge D. Price Withers, after hearing arguments, rendered a declaratory opinion under the new Virginia law, holding that the operation of automatic slot machines is in violation of the State anti-gambling act, and therefore illegal. He issued an order to that effect in order to facilitate the preparation of an appeal by counsel representing the owners of the machines, of which several are in various Danville stores. The defense intends to take the case to the Supreme Court, putting a more or less vexed question before that tribunal for an opinion.

Harrisonburg.—Andrew Bell, for the past six years secretary of the Harrisonburg Chamber of Commerce, has resigned to accept a similar position in Winchester, it became known here. Mr. Bell's departure is generally regretted. He has been one of the leading figures in civic movements since he came here from Charlottesville in 1917.

Danville.—Lewis Bridges is held in the Rocky Mount, jail charged with killing his brother, Lacey Bridges, and brother-in-law, Posey Shively, of Franklin County, during a fight on the road near Callaway. Lewis Bridges and his 16-year-old daughter are said to be suffering from knife wounds as a result of the affray.

Plan State Rifle Team.

Plans for a State rifle team to compete in the national matches next year are being discussed at the office of the Adjutant-General of Virginia. Funds for the training of such a team will be available and a splendid team from this State to the national competition will be chosen.

Danville.—Ten head of cattle, consigned to G. B. Hopkins, at Lancaster Pa., were killed on a siding of the Norfolk and Western, at Starkey, when a freight train was wrecked. Several other cattle were injured in the wreck.

Fredericksburg.—Judge R. H. L. Chichester showed at the Maryland State Fair last week his prize-winning Glencairne Guernsey herd. With an entrance of eleven head, he won nine first prizes, including the grand champion and the senior champion and exhibitor's herd, three second prizes, two third prizes and four fourth prizes, a total of eighteen places. The Jersey cattle of Mansfield Hall Farm were also shown at the Maryland State Fair and captured nine of the prizes.

Danville.—George Going, charged with killing Robert Allen nearly two years ago, was convicted of the crime by a jury in the Patrick Circuit Court and given eighteen years in the penitentiary. He still faces an indictment charging him with the murder of George Akers. The killing took place in the mountain section, the two young men spending the night at Going's home, where a quarrel developed. Going claimed that the two men plotted to rob his aged father, and the day they left his home he followed them and, it is charged, shot them both down in the road.

Fredericksburg.—After lingering for thirty days, Mrs. James A. Flemer, of Norma, Westmoreland County, succumbed at the Mary Washington Hospital, in Fredericksburg, Tuesday night, to severe burns sustained when she was enveloped in flames by an exploding oil lamp. The accidental cause of her burns was very tragic. When the lamp burst in flames in a room in which Mr. Flemer was reading, he hastily picked it up, throwing it out of a door to prevent the dwelling from catching fire. At that very moment Mrs. Flemer happened to approach the door from the outside and she was saturated from head to foot with the flaming oil. All of her clothing was burned from her body and she was severely burned before the fire could be extinguished. Mrs. Flemer was rushed to the Fredericksburg hospital, where she suffered torture from her severe burns. Contrary to the first belief of physicians, Mrs. Flemer survived for one month.

Rustburg.—A bootlegging case of State-wide interest was tried at the Campbell County Circuit Court before a crowded house, when W. H. Steel, a magistrate, was tried and found guilty of trafficking in ardent spirits during the years of 1919 and 1920. The defendant was given the maximum penalty, six months in jail and fined $500. This is one of the several tried, or to be tried, among what is known as the Six-Mile cases, involving bootlegging, malicious shooting between a magistrate's posse and several bootleggers, and the killing of a man by the name of W. L. Johnson. The feeling between the opposing sides were extremely tense, and there were frequent clashes between opposing counsel. The prosecution was conducted by Commonwealth's Attorney A. H. Light, assisted by Thomas Whitehead, a prohibition attorney, and the defense was represented by John L. Lee and Volney Howard, of Lynchburg. The defense asked that the verdict be set aside as being contrary to the law and evidence. The court denied a new trial, and the defense asked the court to suspend sentence until a bill of exceptions could be filed.

Fredericksburg.—With the inauguration of a movement to have a memorial or statue erected by the government to George Mason, of Gunston, author of the Bill of Right, statesman, and ranked by many as the second greatest American, honor may at last be done to an American of the Revolution, who was held in his day one of the foremost leaders of the movement of freedom. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Herte, owners of the Mason estate, at Gunston Hall, Fairfax County, not far from Mt. Vernon, are leaders in the movement, and Mrs. John T. Goolrick, of Fredericksburg, is equally interested. Congressman Moore, of Fairfax, also is interested in the movement, and it is probable that all the Virginia representatives will aid in getting the government to honor Mason. The movement is new and no organization has been perfected, but one is rapidly being formed. Mason was an active patriot, said by Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court, to be "The greatest political philosopher the Western Hemisphere ever produced." His long period of neglect by America is due to his own refusal to take public office, write a biography, or otherwise advance himself into publicity. He was a member of the Virginia Assembly, the Constitutional convention, wrote the Fairfax Resolves, and the Virginia Bill of Rights, was author of most of the ideas and many of the words of the Declaration of Independence, and would have presented that document in place of Jefferson had not his wife been sick. It is proposed by the contemplated association to ask Congress to erect a memorial to him on the two hundredth anniversary of his birth in 1925.

Fredericksburg.—While en route from his home in Fairfax County to Manassas, a few mornings ago, the horse being driven by W. R. Staples became frightened at a dog and cow on the roadside. The animal bolted, throwing from the vehicle Mr. Staples and his wife, who was accompanying him. Mr. Staples became entangled in the lines and was dragged for one hundred yards over a rough stretch of road. When assistance reached him he was carried to the Speakes' home. Dr. W. F. Merchant treated the injured man. Mr. Staples died in a short time.

Washington Sidelights

Britain's War Debt to the United States

WASHINGTON.—Funding of the $4,135,000,000 war debt owed by Great Britain to the United States is declared by Secretary Mellon to have no relation to the war loans made by the United States and Great Britain to other governments or to questions arising in connection with reparations payments of the former central powers.

The treasury secretary made his declaration in a formal statement, issued, he said, on account of numerous inquiries reaching the treasury as to the exact status of the obligations of the various European governments held by the United States with respect to the British debt.

Reports have been published and statements made in some quarters, Mr. Mellon said, that the British liability was not incurred for the British government, but for the other allies, and that the United States, in making the original arrangements, had insisted, in substance, that, though the other allies were to use the money borrowed, it was only on British security the United States was prepared to lend it.

"In answer to these inquiries," Mr. Mellon stated, "it should be said the obligations of foreign governments in question had their origin almost entirely in purchases made in the United States, and the advances made by the United States government were for the purpose of covering payments for these purchases by the allies.

"The statement that the United States government virtually insisted on a guarantee by the British government of amounts advanced to the other allies is evidently based on a misapprehension. Instead of insisting on a guarantee or any transaction of that nature, the United States government took the position that it would make advances to each government to cover the purchases made by that government and would not require any government to give obligations for advances made to cover the purchase of any other government. Thus, the advances to the British government, evidenced by its obligations, were made to cover its own purchases."

Importance of Thrift by the People

IN A letter to the American Banker, secretary of the Treasury Mellon explains the policy of the government in the sale of treasury savings certificates. The letter answers the appeal of the Kansas State Bankers' association requesting that the federal government stop the sale of these certificates because the practice is detrimental to the agricultural interests of that state.

The letter states that the government has no intention in its savings campaign of entering into competition with existing banking agencies and that the interests of the treasury and of the banks are not at all in conflict in the promotion of savings among the people. Secretary Mellon says that he would welcome greater co-operation from the banks of the country in the sale of treasury savings certificates to investors. The letter says in part:

"Among the early debt maturities are more than six hundred million dollars in war savings stamps, which mature on January 1, 1923. The purpose of the new issue of treasury savings certificates is to aid the government to finance these obligations and also to stimulate savings activities generally. If the habit of thrift and saving can be instilled in the minds of the people and if a small portion of the many millions of dollars annually lost through fraud and speculation can be diverted into legitimate channels a great good will have been accomplished, and the farmer, the laborer, all classes of industry and the bankers themselves will be benefited."

Court by Mail and Repent at Leisure

THE Post Office department disclaims all responsibility for the permanency of marriages effected through matrimonial advertisements in newspapers and through mail courtships.

Solicitor Edwards of the legal division of the Post Office department is daily besieged with letters from deserted brides, distraught and frantic in their short-lived marriages, asking for governmental assistance in locating runaway husbands and pleading for aid in prosecuting them.

In some instances these wives blame the postal service for their marital woes, demanding redress and insisting that as they were wooed entirely through the mails the department is directly responsible.

A typical excerpt from one of the many letters reads:

"I want to know if I can start suit against my husband. We married through a correspondent club advertised in the newspapers, and he sent me money by a post office money order to come and marry him. He also courted me by mail. After the wedding he failed to support and take care of me, and finally left me altogether. I want to know if I can do anything through the Post Office department, as our business, such as arranging for the marriage details, was transacted entirely by mail."

Of course a censorship of letters by the Post Office department would be a blow at the bulwarks of our liberty. Imagine a cynical post office official reading our letters to our best girls!

And yet—just think how many fool letters would be suppressed and the work of the breach of promise courts lessened!

Colored Canvas Now the Proper Caper

THOSE who use heavy canvas covers to protect their crops, machinery and materials against the weather can almost double the life of the fabric if they treat it to afford protection against light as well as moisture and mildew, the Department of Agriculture declares in a recent circular.

After a series of experiments with canvas in which waterproofing mixtures were made with the addition of earth pigments, such as are used in paints, the experimenters arrived at the conclusion that keeping out the light from the inner fibers affords considerable protection to the fabric.

Since several pigments are suitable, there is more or less freedom of choice as to color, the statement continues. For a buff or khaki color, yellow ochre can be used. For a darker buff or light brown, raw sienna is good; for dark red or reddish brown, burnt sienna; for olive brown, raw umber, and for dark brown, burnt umber is added to the mixture.

The usual formulas for water